(d) what steps are being contemplated by Government to grant HBA the eligible Government employees in this particular instance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) It is a prime condition to produce a non-emcumbrance certificate and to mortgage the property in favour of the President of India for sanctioning HBA. This Ministry has not received any case related to 'Built-up House Scheme-06 of Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority' so far.

(b) Since the application for grant of HBA is considered by different Ministries/Departments and it is not monitored centrally, this Ministry is not in a position to furnish the information of number of applications rejected by the Government.

(c) Sanction of House Building Advance to Central Government employees is subject to fulfilment to terms and conditions laid down in the rules for this purpose.

(d) At present, no proposal is under consideration for this particular scheme.

Development of small and big cities

†2704. SHRI DWIJENDRA NATH SHARMAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any policy for development of small as well as big cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether Government have made any financial provision in this regard under Eleventh Five Year Plan for development of small as well as big cities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 to provide reforms linked central

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

assistance for development of infrastructure in select 63 cities/Urban Agglomerations. The list of cities is given at Statement-I. (See below) The cities which are not covered under the JNNURM have been covered under the other scheme of the Ministry. Namely, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for small and medium towns as per 2001 census (UIDSSMT). Details of the scheme may kindly be seen at Statement-ll. (See below)

(c) and (d) Atotal commitment of Rs. 50,000 crore has been earmarked for JNNURM out of which an amount of Rs. 25,500 crore and Rs. 6400 crore have been allocated for sub-Mission Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) and UIDSSMT respectively during the Mission period, *i.e.* 2005—2012. An amount of Rs. 1358 crore has been utilized upto 31.3.2007 under UIG. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 1248.97 crore has been utilized upto 31.3.2007. An amount of Rs. 24142 crore and Rs. 5151.03 crore is to be utilized under UIG & UIDSSMT respectively in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Statement-I

The List of Cities covered under JNNURM

SI. No.	City/Urban Agglomeration	Name of the State	Population as per 2001census (in lakh)
1	2	3	4
(a)	Mega Cities		
1.	Delhi	Delhi	128.77
2.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	164.34
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	45.25
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	57.01
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	65.60
6.	Kolkata	West Bangal	132.06
7.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	57.42
(b)	Million-plus Cities		
1.	Patna	Bihar	16.98

1	2	3	4
2.	Faridabad	Haryana	10.56
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	14.58
4.	Ludhiana	Punjab	13.98
5.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	23.27
6.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	22.46
7.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	12.03
8.	Nashik	Maharashtra	11.52
9.	Pune	Maharashtra	37.60
10.	Cochin	Kerala	13.55
11.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	12.04
12.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	13.31
13.	Amritsar	Punjab	10.03
14.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	13.45
15.	Vadodara	Gujarat	14.91
16.	Surat	Gujarat	28.11
17.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	27.15
18.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	21.29
19.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	14.61
20.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	11.61
21.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	10.98
22.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	11.04
23.	Asansol	West Bengal	10.67
24.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	10.42
25.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	10.39
26.	Rajkot	Gujarat	10.03
27.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10.65
28.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	16.40

1	2	3	4
(c) Selected cities/Urban Agglomerations (UA) (State Capital and other cities/UA of religious/historic and touristic importance)			
1.	Guwahati	Assam	8.19
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	0.35
3.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	6.12
4.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	7.00
5.	Panaji	Goa	0.99
6.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	1.45
7.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	8.63
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	8.90
9.	Imphal	Manipur	2.50
10.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2.68
11.	Aizawal	Mizoram	2.28
12.	Kohima	Nagaland	0.77
13.	Bbubaneswar	Orissa	6.58
14.	Gangtok	Sikkim	0.29
15.	Agartala	Tripura	1.90
16.	Dehradun	Uttaranchal	5.30
17.	Bodh Gaya	Bihar	3.94
18.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	4.31
19.	Puri	Orissa	1.57
20.	Ajmer-Pushkar	Rajasthan	5.04
21.	Nainital	Uttaranchal	2.20
22.	Mysore	Karnataka	7.99
23.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	5.05
24.	Chandigarh	Punjab & Haryana	8,08
25.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	9.88
26.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	3.23
27.	Hardwar	Uttaranchal	2.21
28.	Nanded	Maharashtra	4.31

Statement-II

Salient Features of JNNURM

Mission Objectives

- Focussed attention to integrated development of infrastructural services
- Secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management
- Ensure adequate investment of funds to fulfill deficiencies in the urban sector.
- Planned development of identified cities including peri-urban areas, out growths, urban corridors, so that urbanization takes placed in dispressed manner.
- Scale up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to urban poor.
- To take up urban renewal programme, i.e. re-development of inner (old) cities areas to reduce congestion.

Strategy

- Mission to have two Sub-missions, namely:
  - Urban Infrastructure & Governance under the Ministry of Urban Development.
  - Basic Services to the Urban Poor under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Reform linked Central Assistance

- Identified cities to prepare City Development Plans, Investment Plans and Detailed Project Reports to Central Government through the State Government.
- Fund proposed to be released by the Central Government as Additional Central Assistance (109% Central grant) to the State Government or its designated State Level agencies.

Mission Coverage

Cities with 4 million plus population	07
Cities with 1 million plus but less than 4 million population	28
Selected cities/Urban Agglomerations (UA) (State Capitals and other cities/UA of religious / historic and touristic importance)	28

- Rs. 50,000 crore over the Mission period for both Sub-Missions. UIDSSMT and IHSDP has been committed.

Eligible Sectors

- Urban infrastructure and Governance
  a. Urban Renewal
  b. Water Supply including Desalination Plants and Sewerage
  c. Soild Waste Management
  d. Construction/Improvement of Storm Water Drains
  e. Urban Transport
  f. Parking/lots/spaces on Public Private Partnership basis
  g neveiopment of heritage areas
  h. Prevention and rehabilitation of soil erosion/landslides only in case Hill State
  i. Preservation of Water bodies.

Reforms

- To improve financial health of the local bodies, substainability of assets created, improvement of urban governance and" service delivery, reforms have been proposed at State and urban local bodies levels.
- Reforms are of two categories, mandatory reform and optional reforms. All reforms have to be completed within the Mission period by the States and ULBs/Parastatals. These are:—

  - Accrual-based double entry system of accounting
  - Introduction of system of e-govemance using IT applications like. GIS and MIS for various services provided by ULBs.
  - Reform of property tax with GIS, so that it becomes major source of revenue

- Levy of reasonable user charges (Full recovery of 100% O&M charges) Internal earmarking within local body budgets for basic services to the urban poor.
- Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tensure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuing delivery of other already existing universal services of the Government for education, health and ' social security.
- Implementation of Seventy Fourth Constitution Amendment Act Enactment of Public Disclosure Law.
- Enactment of community participation law.
- Assigning or associating elected ULBs with "city planning function".
- Encourage PPP.
- Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act.
- Reform of Rent Control Laws balancing the interest of landlords and tenants.
- Rationalisation of Stamp Duty to bring it down to 5% in next five years.

Funding Pattern:

- Financina of Droiects under the Mission would be as under:

Category of Cities/Tows/UAs	Grant		ULBor
	Centre	State	Para-Statal Share/Loan from Financial Institutions
1	2	3	4
Cities/UAs with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census	35%	15%	50%
Cities/UAs with million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 census	50%	20%	30%

1	2	3	4
Cities/towns/UAs in North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir	90%	10%	-
Cities/UAs other than those mentioned above	80%	10%	10%
For setting up de-salination plants within 20 kms. from sea-shore and other urban areas predominantly facing water scarcity due to brackish water and non-availability of surface source.	80%	10%	10%

Salient features of UIDSSMT

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) aim at improvement in urban infrastructure in towns and cities (other than the 63 cities identified under JNNURM) in a planned manner. It subsumes the existing schemes viz. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). The scheme will apply to all cities/towns as per 2001 census, excepting cities/towns covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

Objectives:

a) Improve infrastructure! facilities and help create durable public assets and quality oriented services in cities and towns,

b) Enhance public-private-partnership in infrastructure! development and

c) Promote planned integrated development of towns and cities.

Components:

The components for assistance under the scheme will include all urban infrastructure development projects including water supply and sewerage. The scheme will cover the following areas:

- Urban Renewal
- Water supply & sanitation

- Sewerage and solid waste management
- Construction and improvement of drains/storm water drains
- Construction/upgradation of roads, highways/expressways
- Parking lots/spaces on public private partnership basis
- Development of heritage areas
- Prevention and rehabilitation of soil erosion/land slides

Financing Pattern

- The sharing of funds would be in the ration of 80:10 between Central Government and State Government and balance 10% could be raised by the nodal agencies from Financial Institutions.
- Central Assistance (Grant) is released directly to the nodal agencies as Additional Central Assistance (ACA).
- Central share is released in two instalments depending on availability of State share and submission of Utilisation Certificate within 12 months of the closure of the-financial year.

Reforms

The provision of Central assistance is linked to implementation of certain mandatory as well as optional reforms at the State and ULB/Para-Statal levels. Implementation of all manadotry and optional reforms has to be completed during the Mission period.

Jhuggi clusters on Government land in Delhi

2705. SHRI MOTIUR RAHMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether jhuggi mafia have encroached upon valuable Government land and raised jhuggi clusters in R.K. Puram and Vasant Vihar areas in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken to remove illegal jhuggi clusters from precious Government land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Delhi Development